MIN TOTE THESE SAFERIAL COTORS S MIN

THE COMET.

Amateur Astronomers on the Qui Vive— Street Corners Improvised Observatories— Opera Glasses Turned into Telescopes—The Comet of 1843—Letter from Professor Mitch-

hancy every day, and is attracting more and more atten-tion from the curious star-gazers on all the street corners. The telescope man at the corner of Broadway and Park place has raised his tariff from sixpence to a shilling a peep in consequence of the large increase of custom, and gazers have to take their turn in a line, like folks at the Post Office. Tuesday night the nucleus of the Donati comet in the northwest was brighter and the tail longer than o any previous occasion. There is now no difficulty in dis-tinguishing it with the naked eye. The comet, accordin to a French astronomer, will reach its perihelion on the 22d of October; will cross the constellation of Hercules in January next; will disappear in March, but be again v appear towards the end of this month, but will soon mak its appearance a little before sunrise in the constellation of the Little Lion. The brilliancy of the comet on Thursda, night was of short duration. A light haze sprung up from the northwestern horizon at about quarter-past seven o'clock P. M., and from that time the comet was partially obscured, presenting but a feeble light. Throughout the night the winds blew in all directions, thunder rolled and rightning flashed, until it became a perfect tempest. This storm commenced at Buffalo, at 2 o'clock P. M., and trav elled eastward as far as Hudson, the telegraph lines at the same time being compelled to suspend operations. Som persons impute this tempest to the influence of the comet but of course that is absurd. Our brilliant visiter is no

The longitude of the perihelion of this comet is abou thirty degrees, and of the ascending node about one hun ty-eight degrees. The perihelion distance is about 40, 000,000 miles, or a little greater than the mean distance of Mercury from the Sun. Its motion is retrograde, so that Ms apparent motion is from right to left, as seen at this time. The velocity of the comet, when at its perihelion \$,000,000 miles in length, though there is some difference of opinion as to its dimensions. Professor Hind, writing to the London Times, says that the apparent diameter the nucleus is about five seconds of arc, and, as the comet is still upwards of 120,000,000 miles from the earth, the real diameter will be rather over 3,000 miles. Taking the apparent length of the tail at five degrees, its true length rould appear to be about 15,000,000 miles. Describing the appearance of the tail, Professor Hind says:-

the appearance of the tail, Professor Hind says:—
The tail, which might be traced in the "comet-seeker," about five degrees from the head, consisted of a single ray, very well defined on the side preceding with reference to the direction of motion, but fading away indistinctly on the opposite side. A very faint ray of light emanated from the nucleus towards the sun, as previously remarked in several of these objects, and I thought at moments that a short "horn" or "section" issued therefrom at right angles to the axis of the tail.

The increase in the brightness of this comet is so nearly in conformity with theory that there is a high probability of it being visible with telescopes in full sunshine about the epact of maximum brilliancy in October.

In Mr. Hind's coinion this comet will not visit these

In Mr. Hind's opinion this comet will not visit the parts of space again for a few hundred years. It would appear that the tail of the comet now visible is not as long as that of previous ones. The tail of the comet of 1843 wa 90,660,600 miles long, and that of 1811, 132,000,000 miles All fears of a collision with the planetary bodies have been dissipated by the accurate observations of astronomers. It has been ascertained that comets are transpa rent bodies of luminous vapor, which take their bright ness from the sun; and so far from affecting the planets when they come into their neighborhood, it was shown nearly a century ago that a comet entering within the or bit of the moons of Jupiter was held in suspension for four months, and its course arrested. The speed of comets varies; but their velocity increases considerably as they approach the sun, and their motion grows slower as they recede into space. One comet has been known to trave round the sun at the rate of 212 miles in a second. The distance which they recede from the sun is sometimes enormous, having reached in one instance seventy the sand four hundred millions of miles, requiring a period of early nine hundred thousand years to travel that distance and back again to the sun. Professor Bond, of Marvard University, an excellent authority, writing on the 25th o.

the naked eye.

Encke's comet is barely visible to the naked eye. Tuttle's third comet, of 1858, can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope.

Considering these facts, the present visiter is a just ob-

THE GREAT COMPT OF 1943. We must not overlook the claims of this distinguished visiter to public recollection. He was a perfect beauty, and, coming unheralded, as he did come, in the midst of the Millerite excitement resulting from the Miller proof Christ, and the general rising to judgment of saints and singers, dead and alive, on the 23d of April, the convic into a perfect phrensy concerning the truth of these pre-dictions. The writer of this notice speaks from personal observation, when he says that the visitation of this comet, unheralded by the almanacs, was accepted by the Millerites as the undoubted awant courier of the Day of h this strange intruder in the sky was visible, he was booked upon by the Millerites as the herald of Gabriel, warning the nations to prepare for his awful proclamatic on the day appointed, that time should be no more.

The tail of the present comet is estimated at five de of the comet of 1843 was thirty degrees in length, or ninety millions of miles, and its nucleus was visible at midday lowing details, by Professor Pierce, of Harvard Univer-

We extract from the American Almanae of 1844 the foltowing details, by Professor Pierce, of Harvard University.—

On the 27th of February this comet was seen nearly at
midday, in Conception, S. A. Captain Peleg Ray, "a man
of sound judgment, a very accurate observer and correct
man," observed it in that city, and on that day, at 11 A.
A. at the cast of the sun, its bearing from the sun being
almost precisely east, with very little perceptible southing. Its distance from the sun was only five minutes, or
one-sixth of the sun's apparent diameter. "He did not,"
says William Mitchell, of Nantricket, in a letter describing
this observation, "measure the augle, his instruments
being on board of the ship, some distance below the city;
but he took great pains to estimate the apparent distance,
and, being so near the sun, thinks he has done it very
mearly. I have tested the day and hour in a most satisfactory manner."

On the 28th of February the comet was seen by day in
rarious parts of New England, the East and West Indies,
and the south of Europe. The only exact observation up
on its place was made by Mr. F. G. Clarke, of Portland
Maine, and this is much the most valuable single observation which was made upon the comet and more so, probably, than any observation which has ever been made
upon any comet. The time of observation was 3h. 2m.
12s. Portland mean solar time, and the observed distance,
which Mr. Clarke thinks may be depended upon to 10
sec., was 4 deg. 6 min, 15 sec. from the farliest limb of
the sun to the nearest limb of the come.

Sec. 18 S. 5. 6 of the comet from the sun, Mr. Clarke eays
"the opacity of this comet was remarkable; I fully believe that it might have been seen on the sun's disc. It
resembled a white cloud of great density." He thought
that the tail was fully equal to the nucleus in brilliancy,
and adds, "I observed in difference throughout." He
also described the head as being definitely distinct from
the tail; and the extremity of the tail, most remote from
the sun, was perf

length, apparently 8 deg. or 10 deg., and a space between their extremities of 5 deg. or 6 deg." This account appears irreconcilable with the same observer's estimate of the length of the comet's tail, which was only 3 deg., and which is the same with that of the observers at New Bedford and Waterbury.

During the first week of March the splender of the cemet in the Southern hemisphere is described as altogether surpassing anything which it afterwards exhibited to Northern observers. On the 1st March it was seen at Pernambuce, and on the 4th it is described by H. A. Cooper Esq., the British Consul in that city, "as particularly small, without any nebulosity, but of extreme brightness, of a golden hue, and a line of the same bright color may be distinctly traced running directly from it into the tail for 4 deg, or 5 deg.; the tail is perhaps 30 deg. in length, and is of a brilliant silver color, perfectly opaque, but becoming less and less dense until it is lost in space.

Commander Close, of the ship Ellenborough, estimated the nucleus "to be of equal brightness with a star of the second or third magnitude, and said that the tail had a darkish line from its nucleus through the centre to the end; it was occasionsily brilliant enough to throw a strong light on the sea. The tail was observed to have considerable curvature." This dark line was also noticed on the 4th by Captain Hopkins, on a voyage to India from the Cape of Good Hope, and by Mr. David Scars, Jr., and Mr. Appleton, of Boston, who were in latitude 10½ deg. S. and exerted themselves to obtain observations of the comet. At the Cape of Good Hope the nucleus was seen on the 3d of March, and is described by Plazis Emyth, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, as consisting of a "phanetary disc, from which rays emerged in the direction of the tail. To the naked eye there appeared a double tail about 25 deg. in length, the two streamers making with each other an angle of about 15 min, and proceeding from the head in perfectly straight lines. From the end of the co

by Mr. Caldecott, of the Royal Observatory, at Trevan-drum, and found to be about 11 sec., or five thousand miles, and that of the nebulosity surrounding it about 45 sec., or twenty thousand miles.

miles, and that of the nebulosity surrounding it about 45 sec., or twenty thousand miles.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

This remarkable object now presents a meet striking appearance among the celestial best. In misty grandeur it even holds high rank among that class of heavenly bodies to which it belongs. It was discovered by Professor Donate, of Florence, Italy, nearly four months since, and for a large part of the time since it was detected has been steadily approaching the earth, and in a direction so nearly coincident with the visual ray that, but for the reliable computations of astronomers, might well excite anticipations of some fearful collision with our planet. Indeed, throughout the present month it seems to have been plunging downward so exactly toward the earth that it scarcely changed its apparent place among the fixed stars by a quantity larger to an two or three times the apparent diameter of the moon.

quantity larger toan two or three times the apparent diameter of the moon.

It will reach its nearest approach to the sun in a few days. Its brilliancy will increase rapidly up to the close of the first week in October, when it will put on its most splendid appearance, and will then rival in grandeur the famous comet of Halley, at its last return in 1836.

It is by far the most imposing object of the kind which has visited our system since the erection of the Cincinnation Observatory. Owing to the fact that the direction of its motion is, or has been, so nearly in a line toward the earth, the elements of its orbit have not been very accurately determined. The plane in which it moves is inclined to that of our earth's orbit, under an angle of about sixty-five degrees.

rately determined. The plane in which it moves is inclined to that of our earth's orbit, under an angle of about sixty-five degrees.

Its observed positions are for the present better represented by an orbit in the form of a parabola than by any one of an elliptic figure. The comet will soon commone to change direction; at first slowly, afterward more rapidly, as seen from the earth, when, sweeping swiftly round the sun, it will regain those distant regions of space wherein a vast proportion of its orbit lies far beyond the reach of telescopic vision.

On the evening of the 25th of September, the appearance of the comet, in the great refractor of the Cincinnat Observatory, was especially interesting. The contraportion, or nucleus; was examined with powers varying from one hundred to five hundred without presenting any evidence of a well defined planetary disc. It was a brillant glow of light, darting and flashing forward in the direction of the motion towards the sun, and leaving the region behind in comparative obscurity. But the most wenderful physical feature presented was a pottion of a nearly circular, nebulous ring, with its vertex directed towards the sun, the bright nucleus being in the centre, while the imperfect ring swept more than half way round the luminous centre. This nebulous ring

been fixed on the meridian, has been recently replaced its primitive condition to permit the observation and e amination of this wonderful body. O. M. MITCHELL CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY, Sept. 27, 1858.

The Tehuantepee Houte.

STOCKING THE ROAD—PREPARATIONS FOR RUNNING
IT—SAILING OF THE BARK FLASH AND STEAMER
SUCHIL.

On the 30th ult. the bark Flash sailed from this port for

Tehuantepec route, also twenty-eight men-agents and drivers for the company, and part of the force for landing mited supply of provisions, hay and coal for the road. One hundred very fine American horses and mules have numbers of Mexican mules have been purchased, and are now being stationed along the route. J. K. Stimson, Esq., care of the stages, buildings and the like. He is at his post and is rapidly perfecting the arrangements necessary to

put the road into practical operation.

The house of Hargous Brothers, of this city, as agents of the Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company, despatch takes out no cargo; she is intended to be retained on the Contraconicos river as a passenger boat, to connect

other, the distance between being about eighty miles.

The company bave fifteen more Concord stages nearly earliest opportunity. There are ocean steamers ready to connect with this isthmus crossing.

On the 27th of October, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Quaker City will leave New Orteans for San Francisco; she is the first steamer that sails by this route. The company expect to have every thing from end to end of the route complete and in perfect running order by that time. It is claimed for the Tehuantepec route that it is 1,400 miles shorter from New York to San Francisco than any other isthmus route, and 1,900 miles shorter from New Orleans to San Francisco than any other isthmus route.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Oct. 1.—Carl Strucer et al. vs. The Occus Insurance Co.—
In this case the Judge remierred an opinion yesterday, granting the motion, with \$10 costs.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Investigation before Judge Metcalfe at Sta-

pleton.
TESTIMONY OF DR. ELISHA HARRIS—HISTORY OF
THE QUARANTINE AND INTERESTING MEDICAL EVIDENCE—DR. THOMPSON, HEALTH OPPICER, TESTIFIES THAT THE SICK SUPPERED NO INJURY FROM
THE PURNING OF QUARANTINE.

The investigation was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Ray Tompkins and Mr. Thompson, with their counsel, ex-Judge Dean and Mr. Anthon, were present, together with Mr. Peckham, who represented the

deposed as follows:--I am a practising physician in the that city; I held the position of Physician of the Marine Inospital at Quarentine, in 1895-6; I am able to speak as to matters in connection with that hospital—they have engaged my attention for some time; the Marine Hospita was established in 1799, as a branch of a Quarantine establishment which had been existing for some years; previous to that date for several years the Rezzarettos o Quarantine had been located on Bedsides and Governor's Isianotic, they were almost excelsively devoted to small, and the stable of the property of the stable of that fever in New York in an epidemic form: In the created great anxiety with region of the property of the stable of that fever in New York in an epidemic form: In Philadelphia in 1798 and 1798; the disease was believed at that period by most of the physicians and health officers to be strictly of domestic or endemical origin, while not a few physicians, who had carefully observed the disease, believed it to be also a strictly contagious malady; their opinious warranting not only the conclusion that yellow fever might originate in the summer time anywhere from vessels arriving in the port, but that it was liable also from vessels arriving in the port, and that it was liable also from vessels arriving in the port, and that it was liable also from yessels arriving in the port, and that it was liable also from yessels arriving in the port, and that it was liable also from yessels arriving in the port, and that it was liable also from yessels arriving in the port, and that it was liable also from yessels arriving in the port, and that it was liable also from yessels and yes personal contagion; great interest was taken in the choice of a proper location of the hospitals, and for the temporatar it was a proper location of the search of the control of the proper of the district of the analysis of the control of the control of the property of the district of the analysis of the control of the property of the control of the fewer than the control of the

in 1856 the radius of infection was so great that it swept both the Long Island and the Staten Island shiores from the Quarantine entrance; the sources of infection on and in the vicinity of Quarantine grounds were unquestionably—first, several infected vessels discharging within one mile of those grounds; second, bales of rags landed on the government dock at Quarantine from the ship Gliddon; third, infected packages of clothing and baggage from various vessels. The Doctor then altuded to the vicitation of yellow fever at Bay Ridge and Long Island shore in 1856, and testified as to its cause; he considered that small pox should be isolated under all circumstances, but as the radius of its infection was very short it need not be a source of any danger to the community when once the isolation is perfectly and faithfully effected; the direct public ferry communications with the Quarantine establishment have been repeatedly used by patients sick with the smallpox voluntarily made their way on the ferry boats, on the last boat from New York to the Marine Hospital, and were admitted as patients: these cases were in a full state of emption; he same with black vomit, &c. (The witness alimided to case of one of the clerks of the New York Bank, who re-urned to Staten Island every evening and who was attached with contributions.

is very hard to decide; I think that a quarantine should be sufficiently isolated, and if that could be accomplished here I think the piace would have a great advantage; without a non-sanitary police on land and water a quarantine must remain a relative phrase; one of the most distinguished advocates of the contagiousness of yellow fever wrote to me from Norfolk, in 1856, that he did find it contagious in New Orleans; if the Quarantine could not be perfectly isolated in its present locality I should be in favor of its removal.

The witness was then examined by Mr. Anthon, but nothing material was elicited.

Judge Dean.—Bocter, we people don't know what is "contagion" and "non-contagion." Will you tell us in cemmon terms if yellow fever is "catchings" (Laughter.) Witness—I comprehend your question—(laughter); in my opinion it is not catching from person to person; I say so unheatiatingly.

Judge Dean.—Is it catching in any way? A. It is catching as much as you would catch influenza.

To Mr. Peckham.—If yellow fever prevailed extensively as an epidemic, the question among the medical men would not be unsettled as to contagion or non-contagion of yellow fever.

Lir. Thomson, Health Officer, was then placed on the

would not be unsettled as to consider the placed on the of yellow fever. Br. Thompson, Health Officer, was then placed on the stand, when his evidence was read over and he stated that the sick did not suffer any injury from the burning of the Quarantine buildings.

The investigation was then adjourned to ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Affairs at Quarantine Yesterday. Yesterday the militia station at Quarantine had quite a wet time of it during the shower. The Sibley tents, however, proved more serviceable that the others. The men amuse themselves as usual-a portion of them being

Sanctord issued the following ofter for the Seventy-Instregiment encampment:—

**SECIAL ORDER NO. 9.

**HEADQUARTER, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M. }

**New York, Oct. 1, 1838. \$

**Brigadier General Spicer, of the First brigade, will detail a detachment from the Seventy-first regiment, under Colonel Veshurgh, to relieve the Sixth regiment, and the Colonel Veshurgh, to relieve the Sixth regiment, and the Colonel Veshurgh, to relieve the Sixth regiment, and the Colonel Veshurgh, to near the Quarantine, and men, including non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and including also thirty men to be detailed as artilieries and to be equipped with two mountain howitzers to be formished by the Commissary General.

The deachment will parade on Wednesday, the 6th instant, in time to proceed to Sixtra Island by the beat which leaves the Nouth ferry at one of close? M., so as to relieve Colonel Pinckney at two of close? M., so as to relieve Colonel Pinckney at two of close? M. So of the Command of the camp for the purpose and subject to the orders issued to Colonel Lyons by special Division Colonel Vosburgh will take command of the camp for the Commander in Chief Sos. 106 and 179, and will report daily as there directed.

**Colonel Vosburgh will be relieved on Monday, the 18th of October, by a detachment from the Fourth brigade.

**C. H. Sandroun, Division Quartermaster, Acting Division Ins.

**We understand Colonel Vosburgh will order his regi-

We understand Colonel Vosburgh will order his regiment out in overcoats, and the knapsack which was adopted some time since. A magnificent silk American ensign will, it is said, be presented to the regiment in front of the City Hall at eleven o'clock on the day of their departure. It is to be given by a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city.

Staten Island United on Quarantine Remo val-Action of the Executive Committee.

The committee appointed by the Executive Committee at Staten Island on Quarantine matters, to call upon the Commissioners for Quarantine removal and to examine ing reported the particulars of their interview, and that they have examined the plans, and approve of the same and that the spot selected for the structure is at least two miles from the shore of Staten Island-therefore,

miles from the shore of Staten Island—therefore,
Resolved, That this Committee cordially approve of the action
of the Commissioners for removal, and of their plans, and will
heartily co-operate with them in carrying out the plans reported upon as far as lies in their power.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, if the plans
of the Commissioners for Removal are approved by the State
authorities, such action will give general satisfaction to the
citizens of Staten Island, and will aliay all prejudices against
the Quarantine institution.
Copy of resolutions passed Oct. 1, 1888. Signed.
NATHAN BARKETT, Chairman,
WE. H. VANDERBILT, Secretary.

Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health.

EFORT OF DR. MUNDAY, HEALTH OFFICER-VINDS CATION OF THE ACTS OF THE BOARD-DR. MUNDAY OFFERS TO PROVIDE FOR THE SICK OF THE HO PITALS AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION—HIS OFFERS BEJECTED BY THE QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES— DR. WALSER'S COMMUNICATION TO THE MAYOR CRITICISED, ETC.
The Board of Health of Castleton, Staten Island, met at

Burns' Hotel, Tempkinsville, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Present, Messrs. Wolfe, Frean, Christopher and the

Dr. MUNDAY presented the following report, which, on motion of Mr. FREAN was ordered to be filed and pub-

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF CASTLETON:—
GENTLEMEN—With the advance of aniumn we may naturally soon expect the complete annihilation of that inskinous poison which has been lurking in a particular locality of this town since about the first of July last, thereby causing the existence of a disease entirely foreign to this soil and chuste, the susteries more of which, I believe, is always originally imported from

This apprehension was gradually augmented as the spring and early part of the summer advanced, by the continued arrival in our harbor of vessels from Suthern ports, where the disease is endemine-epicimic and intensified by the apparently reckiese conduct of the Quarantine authorities.

When an obviously impending calantity is at a fund, we have a right to expect increase of the mine-feet that approaches, and consequently the people of this unfortunate town, which for so long a time has ground under the weight of a lazar house, had a right to and did Espect the utmost caution on the part of the lazarcht officials, to prevent the peatience upon which they thrived from extending beyond the bounds of their particular dorant. But to this they were saily disappointed. The history of the management of the Quarantic activities and the advantage of the management of the quarantic activities and the advantage of the management of the control of

nie, and all overtures on your part were seemed by the quarantine officials, the motives for which I am unable even to conjecture.

Since the first of September seven cases and three deaths have occurred in the infected district. There are at present, however, only two cases—those of Mrs. Samuel Randolph and daughter in law—both convalescing, under the treatment of Dr. Harcourt, and I think, from present appearances and the near approach of frost, that we may soon expect an entire substitute of the epidemic. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. MUNDAY, Health Officer of town of Castleton.

CASTLETON, Sept. 29, 1836.

Several bills were presented, which were laid over till the next meeting.

the next meeting.
On motion, the Board adjourned.
R. CHRISTOPHER, Chairman.

Yellow Fever-Prolific Sources of Infection.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. We hear a great deal of the danger of yellow fever being spread on Staten Island by the smoke from the iron scow, and also by wind blowing from the infected vessels to wards the shore. The writer wishes to point out a greater danger than either of the above mentioned, and an outrage that ought not to be tolerated by any community. This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, from thirty to morning, between seven and eight o'clock, from thirty to forty beds, thrown over from one of the vessels at anchor at Quarantine, came floating down with the ebb tide and were deposited all along the shore from Vanderbilt landing to the Narrows. These beds will all be picked up during the day by the rag pickers and distributed through the island, and a considerable portion of them will, no doubt, be carried up on the ferry boats to the city of New York, endangering the lives of thousands. As a resident on the shore of Staten Island and a sufferer in my family from yellow fever in 1856, I protest against a repetition of this abominable outrage.

JOHN H. AUSTEN,
OCT. 1, 1858.

Clifton, Staten Island.

THE FIREMEN'S CELEBRATIONS.

Finale of the Firemen's Tournament at Albany.

THE CONTEST CLOSED AND VICTORS GROWNED—
PRIZES AWARDED TO BROOKLYN, STAMFORD,
WHITEHALL, WATERFORD AND NEW YORK, ETC.
[From the Evening Journal, Oct. 1.]
When we went to press yesterday the engines contesting for the second class prizes were at work. The strife was exceedingly animated, and the excitement ran much higher than during the contest between the first class

We republish our table, corrected by the figures of pidges:—

1—No. 4, Brooklyn (Jas. Smith maker), threw...

2—No. 31, Adriatic, New York (Jeffords do.)...

3—No. 6, Neptone, Detroit (Button do.)...

4—No. 3, Ocean, Springfield (Jeffords do.)...

6—No. 7, Troy (Jeffords do)...

6—No. 7, Troy (Jeffords do)...

7—No. 2, Stamford, Conn. (Button do.)...

8—No. 4, Lansingburg (Button do.)...

9—Water Witch, Lee, Mass. (Robbins do.)...

10—No. 3, Franklyn, Brooklyn (Jeffords do.)...

11—No. 5, Buffalo (Button do.)...

12—No. 3, Ocean, Little Falis (Button do.)...

1st prize (\$600) awarded No. 3, Brooklyn.

2d prize (\$250) awarded No. 2, Stamford, Conn.

SECOND CLASS ENGINES.

1—No. 1, Troy, Van Ness & Co., N. York, makers...

1—No. 1, Troy, Van Ness & Co., N. York, makers...

2—No. 5, New Haven, Hurmon & Co., Beston, makers...

3—No. 7, Providence, Jeffords, maker...

4—No. 1, Morrisiana...

5—No. 18, New York, Pine & Hawthorne, N. Y., makers...

makers. 156
6—No. 28, New York, Jeffords, maker 154
There being a tie between No. 5, of New Haven, and No. 28, New York, a second trial was had, when No. 5, New Haven, threw 129 feet, and No. 28, New York, 136 feet. This gave the prize to 28.

Ist prize (\$300), awarded No. 18, New York.
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men—The Visiting Firemen—Their Recep-tion, &c.
The great tournament of the fire companies of New York,

Petroit, Utica, Trey, Stamford, Brooklyn and other cities,

at Albany, is ended; the premiums have been distributed and they have all returned to their respective homes But the end of the tournament and the return of the firemen was not the close of the affair; for, according to all precedent, it was necessary that there should be a reception or demonstration on their arrival, and this noon, however, several companies arrived, but the dis-play did not take place till the arrival of the eight o'clock train from Albany, which brought the last detachment of

eight o'clock train over the Harlem road were Nos. 31, 18, 15 and 7, and the receiving companies were as follows:-

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Engine Co. 42 received Engine Co. 15, Engine Co. 37 received Engine Co. 18; Engine Co. 6 received Engine Co. 31; Hose Co. 61 received Engine Co. 31; Hose Co. 61 received Engine Co. 5. Punctual to the hour the receiving companies were at the station, with their machines and an abundant supply of borches, rockets and other frewerks, while those who had no torches carried parti-colored and other lamps. They were also accompanied by bands, and the streets through which they marched were thronged with spectators. There was not however, any procession as on last Saturday might, the receiving companies having determined on this occasion each to act independent of the other, and to escort the returned companies to their several houses, where supper was provided for them.

At eight o'clock precisely the train arrived with the expected firemen, and in less than half an hour after they were marshalled in order and on their way to their different destinations. The members of Engine Co. No. 18 had each a corn broom in his hand, and some had sprigs of the same stuck in their hats. It was rather a novel affair and excited considerable curiesity, but no one seemed to understand what it was intended for, nor could any person give any other explanation of it than that it was intended to signify that in Albany they had carried the day—tnat they had literally swept everything before them. All the companies, receiving and received, cheered each other with the greatest eachnainsm and were themselves cheered by the spectators. Altogetiz it passed off very successfully, though as a demonstration it could not be compared with that of last Saturday. There was, in fact, no procession, for, as has been stated, each company acted upon its own hook and pursued a different route, which, we presume, was the shortest by which it could reach its own house.

Yesterday morning Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 arrived home from Albany, and were received at the foot of Cortlandt street by Eagle Engine Company No. 13. The Engine Company were on hand, and as soon as the steam hove in sight they welcomed their brethren home with three hearty good cheers. Headed by a fine band of musix they paraded through several of our principal streets, and finally proceeded to Tammany Hall, where was in waiting a sumptious collation, prepared for the occasion by Mr. Brown, proprietor. Due justice having been done the good things, the first toast given was, "Our Chief Engineer, Harry Howard." His name was received with immense appliance, and Mr. Howard, being present, responded in his usual happy manner as follows:—

Gentlemen, members of Engine Commany No. 13 and Hook

immense applause, and Mr. Howard, being present, responded in his usual happy manner as follows:—

Gentlemen, members of Engine Company No. 13 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4—After the fatigue of your journey to Albany and back, it will not be so uncharitable as to insilet a long speech upon you at this time. Yet I cannot resist making a tew remarks with regard to the appearance and bearing of the various companies who left this city to take part in the parade and tournament which came off at Albany on September 29 and 30, and I assure you, that as Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department, it filled my heart with pride to see the sayle andcare with which your arrangements were made and the strict decorum and good order with which they were carried out. Such conduct on your part is the cause of the strong hold you have gained on the great public heart of this community, which has, and will for all time prevent any change in our present admirable volunteer system for the extinguishing of fires in this city and county. With reference to the prizes won by New York city engine Nos. 18 and 28, I will only say that I am not at all surprised, and I believe if the hose could have been had strong enough to withstand the pressure of our largest hand eagines, New York city would have been awarded all the prizes offered by the very liberail informen and other citizens of Albany.

Mr. Howard, on resuming his seat, did so amid tremendous applause. Speeches were then made by several of their brother firemen of Albany. After the speeches had been concluded, they fell into line and marched down past the Haraan effice, No. 4 being escorted finally to their headquarters.

RECEPTION OF ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3 AT BROOKLYN. Franklin Engine Company No. 3, which proved the pany No. 1, and delegations from a number of engine company had a canvass suspended above their machine bearing the expressive words, "Brooklyn victorious." The procession marched up Fulton street to Henry, past the engine house, where a large concourse was in waiting and cheered then lessily. They then proceeded to Atlantic street and Court street, by the City Hall and down to their quarters, where they particle of a collation prepared for the occasion. Many congratulations were passed, and general rejoicing prevailed among the firemen generally. Phenix Engine Company No. 5, of New Haven, arrived at Howskiy a yesterday morning, and were entertained by Engine Company No. 12 during their brief stay. They started off last evening.

FIREMEN'S RECEPTION AT WILLIAMSBURG.

on their return from Albany, by Engine Company No. 9 and delegations from Engine No. 3, Hook and Ladder No. 1, Hose Company No. 5 and the Pacific Association. After parading through the principal streets they were escorted to their houses and entertained.

in this city yesterday from Albany on a short visit, and not intend to proceed further than Albany; but on Thurs-day they suddenly concluded to make a short visit to our

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the report of the firemen's muster at Albany, in your paper and others of this date, it is stated that Engine No.

Burning of the Austria.

NAMES OF THE ST. LOUISIANS SUFFOCIED TO RE LOST.

[From the St. Louis Democrat. Sept. 28.]

The list of the passengers on beard the steamer Austria, which was reported in the New York papers, does not include the names of those of our citizons who are known to have taken passage on her. Miss Maria Herken is the only name reported in the New York Herato, from St. Louis; but upon inquiry we have failed to accortain that any such lady belongs to this city. The following particulars establish the loss of feveral of our residents.

ing particulars establish the loss of feveral of our residents.

Mr. Ferdinand Reuss, of this city, who many of our readers know as Consul of the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, has received a letter from his father at the scapert of Cuxhaven, on the Northern Sea, that his brother Theodore took passage on the Austria on the let of September. He is very probably lost, as his name does not appear among the list of the saved.

In company with Mr. Thoodore Reuss was Mrs. Pipers, who is the wife of the business partner of Mr. Ferd. Reuss of this city. She, with her three children, one of whom was an infant at the breast, are all lost.

The brother-in-law and sister-in-law of Mr. Frederick Scharmann, of this city, of third street, between Market and Chestant, were also among the lost passengers. His name was M. E. Wiedeman, and the lady lost with him was the sister of Mr. Scharmann's wife.

The telegraphic resists of the saved may not be full nor correct, and it is possible some of the above persons may yet be living, but their relatives and friends here enertain no hopes.

CINCINNAVIANS ON BOARD THE AUSTRIA-

may yet be living, but their relatives and friends here enertain no hopes.

CINGINATIANS ON BOARD THE AUSTRIA.

[From the Chedinaul Gazette, Sept. 29.]

We have been chable to obtain a full list of the persons on board the ill-fated attenmer Austria, who were bound for Cincinnati. The names of two or three, however, have been given to us by relatives. The Mr. Lukeman, mentioned by telegraph yesterday as being saved, is undoubtedly Mr. Kuhlman, whose wife and family reside on Fifth street, two doors east of Broadway. A Miss Schramm, niece of Mr. Kuhlman, was also on board, and probably persisted.

Mr. Chas. Snicke, an engrayer, formerly in the employ of Mr. Evans, on Fourth street, was to return in the Austria, with his wife, whom he had just married in the Old Country. The names of neither appear in the list of survivors.

It is supposed, also, that Mrs. Ackerland, a sister of Mrs. Hieselel sach, residing on Fifth street, was on board the steamer (her husband is, of the firm of Hiedelbach & Scassingood, mar the corner of Fourth and Main streets), and was lost. Her lumband has been in New York for the past ten days in anxious expectation of the arrival of his wife, who has undoubtedly met with a horrible death by fire or water.

A servent girl accompanying Mr. Kuhlman and neice, named Sybrila Flockner, has also met with the sud fate reserved for the five burghed others who perished with the lift-fated steamer.

Mr. Stachel, amether Cincinnatian, is also among the missing. A sister of Mr. S., a Mrs. Amberg, whose family reside on Broadway, two doors above Fifth street, was undeubtedly on beaut the Austria, and as no mention is made of her name among the list of saved, she has probabily net her used to her a her probability of head the Austria, and as no mention is made of her name among the list of saved, she has probability of head the Austria, and as no mention is